

THE MAN

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PRICE ONE CENT.

JOEL BARLOW.

Joel Barlow, an eminent statesman and poet, was born at Redding, Fairfield co. Ct., about the year 1757, and was the youngest of ten children. His father, a respectable farmer, died while he was yet at school, leaving him property sufficient only to defray the expenses of his education. In 1674 he was placed at Dartmouth college; but he very soon removed to Yale college, where he was graduated in 1779, being ranked among the first of his class, for talents and learning, and particularly conspicuous for his skill in poetry. During the vacations of the college he more than once seized his musket, and repaired as a volunteer to the camp where four of his brothers were on duty. He was present at several skirmishes, and is said to have fought bravely in the battle of the White Plains.

After leaving college he engaged for a short time in the study of the law; but being urged to qualify himself for the office of chaplain, he applied himself diligently to the study of theology, and at the end of six weeks was licensed to preach. He immediately joined the army, and discharged the duties of his station until the return of peace. As a preacher he was much respected. But in the camp he continued to cultivate his taste for poetry, writing patriotic songs, and composing, in part, his *Vision of Columbus*. He also published in 1780 an elegy on the death of his early friend and patron, Titus Hosmer, and in 1781 a poem entitled "The Prospect of Peace," which he had pronounced at Commencement. About this time he married Ruth Baldwin of New-Haven, sister of Abraham Baldwin.

In 1783, after the army was disbanded, he returned to the study of the law at Hartford, where for his immediate support he established a weekly newspaper. The original articles, which he inserted, gave it celebrity and a wide circulation. In 1785 he was admitted to the bar and in the same year published a corrected and enlarged edition of Watts' version of the Psalms with a collection of Hymns. It was printed at Hartford by "Barlow & Babcock." This work was undertaken at the request of the General Association of the Ministers of Connecticut, and published by their recommendation. Many of the psalms were altered so as to be adapted to the American churches, several were written almost new, and several, which had been omitted by Dr. Watts, were supplied. Barlow inserted also some original hymns. In 1787 he published the *Vision of Columbus*, a large poem, with flattering success. It was dedicated to Louis XVI. Some of its interesting passages are said to be imitation or copies of descriptions in the *Incas of Marmontel*.

About this time he gave up his concern in the weekly paper, and opened a book store, chiefly with a view to the sale of his poem and of the new edition of the Psalms. Having accomplished these objects he quitted the business and engaged in the practice of the law. But in this profession he was not successful, for his elocution was embarrassed and his manners not familiar and conciliating, and his attention was also diverted from it by poetical and literary pursuits. He was concerned in several occasional publications at Hartford, particularly in the *Anarchiad*, a very singular poem, which was projected by Dr. Hopkins, and which had considerable political influence. In an oration, July 4, 1787, he earnestly recommended an efficient general government, the new Constitution being then under consideration of the convention at Philadelphia. Urged by the necessity of providing for his subsistence, he went to Europe in 1788 as the agent of the Scioto land company, but ignorant of their fraudulent designs. From England he crossed over to France, where he made sale of some of the lands; but in the result he was left without any resource for his maintenance excepting his own talents and reputation. At this period his zeal for republicanism induced him to take an active part in the French revolution, being particularly connected with the Girondists, or the moderate party. In 1791 he went to England, where he published the first part

of his "Advice to the Privileged Orders," a work in which he reprobates the feudal system, the national church establishments, the military system, the administration of justice and the system of revenue and finance, as they exist in the royal and aristocratical governments of Europe. In Feb. 1792 he published the "Conspiracy of Kings," a poem of about 400 lines, occasioned by the first coalition of the continental sovereigns against France; and in the autumn of the same year a letter to the national convention of France, in which he recommends among other measures the abolition of the connection between the government and the national church. These publications brought him some profit as well as fame. At the close of this year he was deputed by the London constitutional society to present their address to the French national convention, which conferred upon him the rights of a French citizen. Fearful of the resentment of the English government, he now fixed his residence in France. A deputation being soon sent to Savoy to organize it as a department of the Republic, he accompanied it with his friend, Gregorie, to Chambery, the capital, where he resided several months, and at the request of his legislative friends wrote an address to the people of Piedmont, inciting them to throw off their allegiance to their king. At this time he also composed "Hasty Pudding," a mock didactic poem, the most popular of his poetical productions. After his return to Paris he translated Volney's *Ruins*, but his time was principally occupied by commercial speculations, in which he acquired a large property. Shocked by the atrocities of the revolution, he took little part in politics.

About the year 1795 he went to the North of Europe to accomplish some private business, intrusted to him, and on his return was appointed by president Washington as Consul at Algiers, with powers to negotiate a treaty of peace with the Dey and redeem the American captives on the coast of Barbary. He immediately left Paris, and passing through Spain crossed over to Algiers. He soon concluded a treaty and negotiated also a treaty with Tripoli, rescuing many American citizens from slavery. His humane exertions were attended with great danger. In 1797 he resigned his consulship and returned to Paris, where he purchased the splendid hotel of the Count, Clermont de Tennere, in which he lived for some years in a sumptuous manner.

On the occurrence of the rupture between his native country and France, he published a letter to the people of the United States on the measures of Mr. Adams' administration. This was soon followed by a second part, containing speculations on various political subjects. At this period he presented a Memoir to the French Government, denouncing the whole system of privateering, and contending for the right of neutrals to trade in contraband articles of war.

In the spring of 1795, having sold his real estate in France, he returned to America after an absence of nearly 17 years. He purchased a beautiful situation and house near Georgetown, but within the limits of the city of Washington. This place he called "Kaloram." He printed in 1806 a prospectus of a national institution at Washington, which should combine a university with a learned society, together with a military and naval academy and a school of fine arts. In compliance with this project a bill was introduced into the Senate, but it was not passed into a law.

In 1808 he published the *Columbiad*, a poem, which had been the labor of half his life, in the most splendid volume which had ever issued from the American Press. It was adorned by excellent engravings, executed in London, and was inscribed to Robert Fulton, with whom he had long lived in friendship, and whom he regarded as his adopted son. This work, though soon published in a cheaper form, has never acquired much popularity. As an epic poem it had great faults both in the plan and the execution. It is justly exposed to severe criti-

cism for some extravagant and absurd flights of fancy, and for the many new-coined and uncouth words which it contains. Its sentiments also have been thought hostile to Christianity. Gregorie addressed a letter to the author, reproving him for placing the cross among the symbols of fraud, folly, and error. Mr. Barlow in his reply declared, that he was not an unbeliever, or that he had not renounced Christianity, and endeavored to justify the description, which had offended Gregorie, on the ground that he had been accustomed to regard the cross not as the emblem of Christianity itself, but of its corruptions by Popery.

In 1811 he was nominated a minister plenipotentiary to the French Government, but in his attempt to negotiate a treaty of commerce and indemnification for spoliation, he was not successful. At length, in October, 1812, he was invited to a conference with the Emperor at Wilna. He immediately set off, travelling day and night. Overcome by fatigue and exposed to sudden changes from extreme cold to the excessive heat of the small cottages of the Jews, which are the only taverns in Poland, he was seized by a violent inflammation of the lungs, which terminated his life at Zarnowica, or Zarnowitch, an obscure village near Cracow, Dec. 23, 1812, aged 54 years. His widow died at Kaloram, May 30, 1818, aged 62.

He was of an amiable disposition and domestic habits, generally silent in mixed company, and often absent in mind. His manners were grave and dignified. There is reason to conclude, though once a preacher of the gospel, he had ceased to regard it as of divine authority. As a poet Mr. Barlow will hardly live in the memory of future ages. His vision of Columbus, replete with the scenes of the Revolution, acquired, notwithstanding its imperfections, great popularity as a national, patriotic poem. But when cast anew into an epic form with an attempt to give by means of a vision an epic unity to a long series of unconnected actions, presenting philosophical speculation rather than interesting narrative, the *Columbiad* sunk into neglect. Besides intellectual power, a poet must have a rich fancy, a refined taste, and a heart of feeling. Mr. Barlow had meditated a general history of the United States, and made large collections of the necessary documents.

He published several pieces in American poems; *Prospect of Peace*: 1781; *Vision of Columbus*, 1797; *The Conspiracy of Kings*, London, 1796; *Advice to Privileged Orders*, in two parts; *A Letter to the National Convention*; *Address to the People of Piedmont*; *Hasty Pudding*, a poem, 12mo. 1796; *Columbiad*, 4to. 1808, and 12mo. 1809; *Oration on the Fourth of July*, 1809.

ANOTHER MURDER AT THE SOUTH.—The *Mobile Commercial Register* of the 27th ult. says—"We learn by a letter from a gentleman at St. Stephens, that on the 19th ult. the body of a man was discovered near the bank of the river, five miles below St. Stephens, under circumstances that left no doubt but an assassination had been committed. The body was found in a place from which the back water had receded, with a stone of about fifty pounds weight tied to one of the legs. The clothing was a cloth vest, satinet pantaloons, cotton shirt, white cotton socks and brogans, without coat or hat. The body was so much disfigured by decay that it was impossible to give any other description of it, than that it was about six feet in height. These are all the particulars that have been furnished us. It is to be hoped that some further facts may be elicited calculated to remove the mystery in which the foul deed is at present involved."

The launch of the *Tweed* at four o'clock this afternoon, will offer a spectacle not often witnessed, of a vessel sent from the stocks completely masted and rigged. She is, in fact, ready for sea, with the exception of crossing her yards and bending her sails. The *Tweed* is a brig of 360 tons built by Mr. L. H. Dankin for Mr. John Hutson, under his immediate inspection.—*Balt. Am.*

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 14.

ANOTHER TURN OUT.—The Journeymen Cordwainers of this city, of the Ladies' Branch, contemplate turning out against an apprehended general attempt to reduce their wages, a partial effort of that kind having already been made, by a few employers, which had already induced their workmen to turn out. The wages, we are assured on good authority, are already so low that it would be next to impossible for them to exist were they reduced.

The frequent Turn Outs in our principal cities of late, and the evident necessity for them, indicate some radical defect, in the administration of our government, to which it behoves the Useful Classes to turn their immediate attention, lest the time should arrive when it may be neither in the power of the employer nor the employed to prevent the depression of their labor to the starvation point. The causes are in operation which will inevitably produce this deplorable result, unless the measures of reform so well supported by our present National Executive, (those particularly in relation to the Public Lands and the Currency,) shall continue to be demanded by the people.

LOTTERIES.—We are happy to learn that several informations against persons in this city who are in the daily habit of violating the law against selling Lottery Tickets have been lodged at the Police Office. Were not our statute book encumbered with so many unjust laws, which it is not even attempted to enforce (instance the Sunday laws, and the laws granting Bank Charters,) a good and just law, like that prohibiting a set of drones from speculating on poverty and improvidence by means of Lottery Gambling, would not so long have been violated with impunity.

Will our legislators never learn the lesson that to make unjust laws, which cannot be enforced, or to allow such to remain unrepealed, is to foster a disrespect for all law?

Will the people ever elect a Legislature for the single and express purpose of sweeping from the statute book those laws which are unjust and unconstitutional?

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Charles King, of Dartmoor memory, published the splenetic effusions of some hired letter writer at Washington concerning the Post Office Report; James Watson Webb, the chastiser of Duff Green, republishes this letter with additions; and these reappear in the *Star*, endorsed by the *Judge of Israel*.

Now we happen to know that what relates to the "New York Post Office," and the "Deputy Postmaster," is false in all its parts. Mr. Bates never "presented a claim," nor did he ever receive \$5 per diem with expenses; Mr. Gouverneur never paid any such claim, nor did he ever receive "direction to class the payment under the head of incidental expenses of the New York Post Office." Nor has Mr. Bates been employed on "party pilgrimages," or any other pilgrimages, since he has been "Deputy Postmaster," for, to our certain knowledge, he has been too much devoted to the laborious duties of his office even to find time for an excursion for the benefit of his health. Neither, we are assured, has he received a cent of compensation for any agency or duty, except his regular salary, since he has been Deputy Postmaster.

If, therefore, this is to be taken as a fair sample of the Report, there is but little dependance to be placed upon its accuracy.

As to "the high functionary who acts nominally as Deputy Postmaster in this city," whom the \$52,000 Bank hireling attempts to slander, we can speak from personal knowledge. We know that he is every morning in the office at 5 o'clock, both

in summer and winter, and that he does not act merely "nominally" but really and truly as Assistant Postmaster. The system, promptitude, and energy which he has introduced into that Department show fully that he is not a man to act "nominally" in any thing he undertakes.

As we have said above, if the specimen given by the Bank papers be a fair specimen of the Report of the Committee on the Post Office, it is not to be relied upon. Should it turn out, however, upon a full investigation, that there has been any thing wrong in the management of the Post Office Department, we shall be among the last to withhold censure from those who deserve it.

ITEM.—In taking an inventory of the effects of a deceased individual, lately, at Middletown, N. J., there were found among his other property, two HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINE DOLLARS of broken Bank Bills!

ANOTHER.—Among the "doubtful" resources of the Bank of Maryland, is an item of notes of Mr. Poultney, its President, for \$400,000! O, the Times! the "ruinous Experiment!"

The *Evening Star* is anxious that the Trades' Union should take no part in politics. The Judge can tolerate them if they will give up their political rights! The evils which oppress the Useful Classes who composed The Trades' Union are political, consequently the remedy for those evils must be political, but with party politics the Working Men will not meddle.

SUDDEN DEATH.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a cartman named Conrad Carlock, of 61 Chapel street, was seen to fall while loading his cart with wood, at the foot of Duane street, North River. Assistance was immediately called, but life was found to be extinct: he had expired without a struggle.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man named John Post, in the employ of Garret Brower, milkman of this city, lost his life on Thursday morning. He was driving a swill cart, and in turning the corner of Washington and Sands streets, the barrel slipped and knocked him off the cart, when the wheels passed over his body. We understand his mother resides in New Jersey.—*Brooklyn Star*.

ANOTHER.—On Monday night at half past nine o'clock, James M. Groaton, an active and intelligent boy employed in the office of this paper, lost his life by attempting to jump on board of the ferry boat after it had left the wharf on the New York side. He had no parents, but had been on a visit to three sisters residing in New York, and was on his return to the house of the editor when the accident took place.—*Id.*

THE STATE LOAN.—The board of supervisors of Cortland county have resolved, with but one dissenting vote, to apportion for their proportion of the loan (\$9,000) under the relief (?) law of the last session.

The supervisors of Herkimer county, have resolved not to avail themselves of the loan; the prosperous condition of the county not requiring its aid.—*Argus*.

CASUALTY.—The body of an unknown man, who appeared to have been drowned for several days, was found yesterday morning in the water at the foot of Barclay street. A stranger was observed by some persons wandering about the dock on the evening previous, apparently in a state of derangement, who is supposed to be the drowned person. He appeared to be about thirty-five years of age, and was dressed in a blue coat and yellow pantaloons.—*Times*.

DEATH BY INTEMPERANCE.—A fellow was taken to the watch house on the night before last, on a charge of riotous conduct, and in the morning was committed to Bridewell until he should recover his sober senses. The keeper of the Bridewell having occasion to go into his cell at about ten o'clock yesterday morning, found him stretched out upon the floor in the last stage of existence. Medical aid was immediately summoned, but to no purpose. The man died in a short time after, in the greatest agony.—*Times*.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, June 12.

The subject of changing the mode of choosing the President and Vice President of the United States was discussed, and afterwards, without any question being taken, was, on motion of Mr. Tyler, laid on the table. The Post office report was then taken up and was still under discussion when the Washington papers went to press.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, June 12.

The Kentucky contested election was taken up, and occupied the attention of the House until a late hour. The previous question was put at nine in the evening and decided in the negative by a vote of 112 to 109. The effect of this decision is to keep the whole subject open for further discussion. The House then adjourned.

From the Journal of Commerce.

LATEST FROM JAMAICA.

By the ship Orbit, Capt. Moncriff, we have received Jamaica papers to May 20th.

H. M. ship Forte arrived at Kingston on the 14th from Barbadoes, with 90,000*l.* sterling, all in shillings and sixpences, which had been transhipped from H. M. ship Belvidera. A Kingston paper of the 20th says, "The quantity of specie issued on Saturday by the Receiver General, appears to have given new life to the city. Change now being afforded, complaints will necessarily cease."

There has been a total failure of the plantain crop in Demarara.

The legislature of Tortah have adopted resolutions expressive of their entire disapprobation of the Emancipation Act, and of the arrangements of the Government for the distribution of the compensation money.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.—One of the papers contains some further particulars of this terrible calamity. We make the following extract:

Pasto, 22d Feb. 1834.—I have to inform you that the town of Santiago, adjoining the parish of Sibundoi, situated to the East, at the distance of 13 or 14 leagues, was built over a hidden volcano, which burst on the 20th ult. at 7 o'clock in the morning. The earth shook so violently, that that alone ruined the ancient Rio Bamba, which may afford some means of drawing a comparison. A run of land about three leagues long, and two broad, sunk with the forest which covered it; and its superficies present now the aspect of a savannah, covered with stones and sand. Although the trees which covered the spot were as old as the world, there has not a root of them remained, nor even a leaf to indicate the place where they stood.

During 24 hours that the earth shook without ceasing for one instant, the town and environs were rendered a heap of ruins; the cottage of the peasants were swallowed up by the earth which yawned at every point, and the churches of Santiago and Sibundoi were ruined, and also my house, under the ruins of which I was buried. But as if by a miracle I escaped from my sepulchre—for the same convulsion which swallowed up my house, threw it up afterwards upon the superficies of the earth, and I then managed to get out, although I was dreadfully crippled. The waves which the earth formed rolled, in every sense of the word, similar to those of the sea, and to as great a height as happens when the ocean is enraged by a tempest. EIGHTY PERSONS were swallowed up by them, with all their live stock; and the only ones that could escape were those of us who were able to run up a hill, which, although it shook as well as the rest, did not sink, neither did the waving of the earth affect it.

PEDRO LEON Y LOPEZ.

FROM CANTON.—The ship Horatio, Capt. Howland, brings Canton papers to Feb. 25th. Though several weeks later than our previous advices, they contain very little news. The paper of the latest date says, "We hear from native authority that another disturbance has broken out amongst the hill tribes on the borders of Canton Province, near Leen-chow. Troops, it is said, have been ordered to the spot for the purpose of reducing them to submission."

A man named Jeremiah Tobin, while engaged at work near an embarkment at Philadelphia, was killed by the bank caving in. Another was also seriously injured—not expected to recover.

GENERAL TRADES' UNION.

At a meeting of the Convention held last evening, it was unanimously—

Resolved, That the different trades represented in this Convention, and the Mechanics and Working Men generally, be requested to hold meetings as early as possible in order to take the most effective measures that can be adopted, in order to sustain the journeymen bakers in their present attempt to obtain their rights.

Resolved, That an appeal be made to the public to know at once whether a few individuals are to be sustained in their endeavors to keep their journeymen in a worse condition, bodily and mentally, than that of the beast.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to draft the same, and that said committee consist of the following persons, viz. Robert Townsend, Eli Moore, John H. Bowie, David Scott, Wm. Howitt, and Robt. Beaty.

ELI MOORE, President.

JAMES McBEATH, } Secretaries.
JOHN H. BOWIE, }
June 13th, 1823.

The undersigned committee of the Trades' Union recommend to the Public, and the Mechanics and Working Men in particular, as the most effectual means of assisting our cause, to bestow their patronage on those employers, and those only, who give their men the full wages.

WILLIAM HEWITT,
THOS. BONNER,
DAVID SCOTT,
ROBT. BEATY,
JOHN H. BOWIE,

List of Employers who give the full prices.

Mr. Wm. B. Humbert, 220 Bowery.
John Devin, 21 Third Avenue.
Wm. Walker, 91 Chapel street.
Randolph, Spruce street.
John Martin, Pearl street.
Braun, Broome street.
Michael Kearney, Elm street.
Green, Laurens street.
Limberger, Vesey street.
Jesse Buss, Sixth Avenue.
McGuire, Third Avenue.
Thos. Webb, Division street.
Taylor, 143 Grand street.
Wm. Jones, Spruce street.
John Hawes, William street.
Shaw, Greenwich street.
Longstaff, Thomas street.
Mrs. Ketchum, Grand street.
Mr. Finn, Hammond street.
Chas. Delvin, Water street.
Young, City of Brooklyn.
Wm. Steel, 111 Chery street.
John O'Hare.
Green, Brooklyn.
Sneekner, Bowery.
Long, Sullivan street.

List of Employers who joined on Thursday:

Mr. Goodrich, 24 Fulton street.
Mr. Thos. Brady, Cherry street.
Mr. Jas. Thompson, John street.
Mr. Jas. Richardson, Houston street.
Mr. Henderson, Frankfort street.
Mr. Thos. Willson, Fulton st. Brooklyn city.
Messrs. Draper & Smith, 249 Adam street, Brooklyn.

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PRINTER'S RETREAT, May 30. The Cholera.—This disease proves very fatal in the lower country to our citizens—several of the Wabash river have fallen victims to it—one also from Bartholomew county—several from the neighboring counties of Jefferson and Dearborn. From our own county, we are sorry to say, that Mr. Henry Cotton, of Mountsterling, (merchant) died a few days ago, near the mouth of the Ohio, on his way home from New Orleans—and more recently D. Fallis, of the same place, died at Louisville.

The Pittsburgh Statesman states, that the crops in that neighborhood "are recruiting from the effects of the frost, and promise to be good."

A priest of yore took the following text, viz:—"The world, the flesh, and the devil." After entering upon his discourse, he remarked, "I shall take but little notice of the world, pass lightly over the flesh, and hasten as fast as I can to the devil."

TO THE JOURNEYMEN LADIES' CORD.

Of the city of New York and its vicinity.

FELLOW CRAFTSMEN—

An effort is now making to reduce our wages. It is the imperative duty, therefore, of every journeyman of our branch, to exert all his energies to defeat an attempt so unjust in its nature, and so hostile and ruinous to our standing and interests. Long and bitter experience has taught us, that it requires the most rigid economy, and the most unremitting exertions on our parts, to support ourselves and families even at the present rates. What then must be our destiny, should we yield to a still further reduction of our wages? Should we submit to the injury and degradation which the present course of certain employers would inflict, we may despair of making an honest livelihood in our vocations—want and infamy would be our certain doom, and penury and disgrace our children's only legacy.

We all know very well, that it requires much greater exertions and sacrifices to raise our wages than to maintain present prices! In the former case, we are looked upon rather in the light of aggressors, and consequently are more likely to enlist the prejudices of the public against us. Should we, at the present time, suffer our employers to reduce our wages, it would be with the utmost difficulty to recover the ground that we should lose by such default. It behoves us, therefore, to maintain the present prices at any sacrifice. Nay, rather than submit to the proposed reduction, it would be infinitely better to strike for higher wages, and abide the issue. Indeed, if all the journeymen of the craft would become members of our society, and consequently of the General Trades' Union, and act in concert and in good faith, it would be good policy to adopt the following as a standing rule, viz.: that whenever an employer should attempt to curtail the wages, that employer should raise them in the same ratio; this rule the journeymen would always be enabled to enforce; and the consequence would be, that employers would show more liberality in their dealings with, and observe greater respect towards, the employed. Our destinies, and those of our families, therefore, are, to a very great extent, in our own hands. If poverty, disgrace, and wretchedness should await us, then, the fault will be with us, and the consequences must abide upon our own heads. We entreat you, therefore, fellow craftsmen, as you prize your own and your children's welfare; as you prize justice and equality, and abhor outrage and tyranny; as you love your country and hope for the durability of her republican institutions; to fly to the protection of our common rights and interests. Let the spirit of oppression but once place its foot upon the necks of the Producing Classes, and then farewell, a long farewell to liberty and equality. Remember, that our only prospect of security—our only hope of safety, is in Union! It is the only barrier which can limit despotism, the only shield that can protect us from want and oppression. Let him who refuses to come forward at this crisis, and aid us in our present struggle against injustice and oppression, by joining our society and acting in union and concert with us, be regarded, from this time forward, by his fellow craftsmen, as unworthy the name of man, and a reproach to the craft which he disgraces by his conduct.

The regular monthly meetings of the Society take place on the third Monday in each month, at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets.

Extract of a letter dated

MOBILE, May 3.

This is the land of flowers, and moonlight evenings and soft southern breezes. Here we have flowers in every variety from the little piccaoon rose to the lofty and most beautiful magnolia. The magnolia is an evergreen rising to the height of eighty feet, and often much more. The leaves are of the deepest green, and so full that the branches are scarcely to be seen. Its blossoms are of pure white, five or six inches in diameter, and of delicious fragrance. This magnificent tree grows in great abundance in the woods adjoining Mobile, together with the titi, the cucumber tree, which is a species of magnolia, bearing still larger flowers, the acacia and many other. The younger part of the community here are very fond of the language of flowers, or as Percival has it,

"they talk in flowers,
And they tell in a garland, their loves and their cares,
Each blossom that blooms in their garden bowers,
On its leaves a mystic language bears."

Two prisoners confined in the Detroit Prison, for mail robbery, made their escape on the 25th ult. Their names are Jones and Whittington.

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, if lost.

RATES OF INSURANCE.

\$25 and under,	\$0 50 cents.
50 do.	75
100 do.	1 00
1000 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.	
2000 do.	
5000 do.	

Any sum above \$5000, such premium as may be agreed on.
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MARRIAGES.

June 13, by Dr. McAnley, Charles Henry Halsey, of Newark, N. J. to Mary Boorman Smith, of this city.
June 13, by Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, Alonzo Raynor, of Buffalo, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Samuel Rathbone, of this city.
June 4, at Rhinebeck, Theophilus Gillender, of New York, to Jane Ann Schell, of the former place.

DEATHS.

June 13, after a long and distressing illness, Sarah, wife of Andrew T. Goodrich.
June 8, at his residence near Morristown, N. J., Vincent Brisbane, Esq. aged 80.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED,

Packet ship Havre, Stoddard, May 3.
Ship Horatio, Howland, Canton, March 2.
Ship Alabamian, Doane, Mobile, 18th ult.
Ship Orbit, Moncrief, Kingston, Jam. May 21.
Br. ship Bradshaw, Melroy, Liverpool, April 24.
Brig Emea, Peacock, Rio Grande, April 25.
Brig Shamrock, Herrick, 28 ds fm N. Orleans.
Brig Apalachicola, Spicer, 14 ds fm Apalachicola.
Schr Bushrod, Houston, St. Augustine, 7 days.
Schr Amethyst, Drinkwater, Tobacco, 38 days.
Schr Navigator, Smith—James & Catharine, Westcott—Henry & George, Hyer—Cumberland, Davidson—Red Rover, Smiley—Mary, Healy—Moscow, Hamilton—James, Stark—and sloop Ontario, Kelly, and Amazon, Betts, Philadelphia.
Schr Wm. Wallace, Baker—Turk, Howes—Gen. Stark, Chase, and Mail, Loring, Boston.
Schr Compeer, Lincoln, Eastport.
Schr Tautvy, Couch, Richmond, 4 days.
Schr Angenor, Payne, Brandywine.

CLEARED,

Ships St. Andrew, Taubman, for Liverpool; Tennessee, Holmes, New Orleans—Brig Jacobine, Eckstrom, Hamburg—Schr William Lesgue, Mahan, Tampico; Frances, Reed, Portland, Me.; Warrior, Hardy, Boston; Star, Somers, Philadelphia.
Ships Washington, O'Grady, Petersburg, Va.; Eliza, (Br.) Crouch, Quebec—Brig Elbe, Spring, West Indies—Schr Maria, Dough, Murfreesboro, N. C.; Columbia Zeal, Richmond.

In ship Orbit, from Kingston, Jam.—W. B. King and lady; Dr. S. W. Anderson and lady; R. Williams, lady and child; Rev. Thos. Pennock, lady and child; Messrs. Scovill, Don R. Pomeroy, Don J. Butler, C. G. Houghton, Mrs. Ruthford, Mr. McDougal, Dr. S. H. Alleday, Mr. H. Phillips, D. Nelson, M. White, S. Blakely and son, M. Benard.

In the ship Eagle, from Havana—D. Jose Ybarra, lady, 3 daughters, 2 sons; D. Pedro, Alcantara and son; D. J. Maria Cardenas; D. Nicholas Cardenas, D. Valentine Martenas and daughter; D. Franco Domine, D. Antonio Lato, D. L. Arrosoreno and nephew, H. S. Lagourde, D. Ramon Gutierrez, and Capt. G. L. Smith.

LIFE OF JEFFERSON, with selections from his Private Correspondence. Just received and for sale at the office of this paper. Price \$1 00. je2

THE PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, & PUBLISHERS.—CONNER & COOKE, Type and Stereotype Founders and Publishers, offer for sale, at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York, Printing Types, at six months credit, or $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. deduction for cash at the price affixed.

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N. B. Stereotype of every description will be thankfully received, and attended to with correctness and despatch. my2t

COBBETT'S AMERICAN GARDENER.—For sale at No. 6 Thames st. Price 50 cents. my17

OLD PAPERS.—A considerable quantity for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate. my24

THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE is a Saturday paper, containing more matter than any weekly paper published in the State for the price. It is delivered to subscribers in any part of the city for Two Dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance. Office No. 6 Thames st. ml1

GEOUGE ON BANKING.—A new supply, just received at 6 Thames street. je3

AFRICAN ADVENTURERS.

The death of **RICHARD LANDER**, the discoverer of the great geographical problem of the course of the Niger, has added another to the numerous victims who have perished in the attempt to explore the interior of Africa. Accounts brought by the last English packet state that he was murdered by the natives several hundred miles up the river, whither he had gone on a commercial expedition.

The history of African Discovery is a history of unexampled mortality. Since the first feeble attempts of the Portuguese and English trading companies to penetrate into the interior, down through the numerous expeditions fitted out by the "African Association," and the British Government, how few—two or three at the most—of the travellers have survived the journey. Not one has survived a second attempt. Caille and John Lander are still living, though it would not be surprising if they should follow the example of their predecessors and renew their efforts—to share a similar fate. With this fatal prospect before them, there have never been wanting persons ready to embark in the same undertaking. A more remarkable evidence cannot be found in history of the unconquerable spirit of enterprise, than the eagerness with which the places of the dead are filled up immediately by zealous competitors, at the risk of martyrdom in the cause of knowledge.

Our own countryman, **Ledyard**, was the first adventurer on this field, sent out after the establishment of the British "African Association." He arrived at Cairo in August, 1788, and died there, shortly after.

The next was a **Mr. Lucas**, who penetrated but a little distance and returned to Tripoli, abandoning the expedition.

The third was **Major Houghton**, the British Consul at Morocco, who undertook to reach the Niger by the route of the Gambia. After being robbed by the Moors in the Great Desert, he was abandoned, and perished of hunger and fatigue, in 1791.

The celebrated **Mungo Park** followed. The story of his first voyage, which he commenced in 1795, is well known. He returned safely to England after an absence of three years. His second and fatal voyage commenced in 1805. The large expedition which he carried with him, melted away before the pestilential influence of the African climate. Of thirty-eight Europeans who started with him, five only were left, all sick, and one deranged, when he embarked on board of his canoe, in November, 1805, on his voyage down the Niger; after which he was no more heard of with certainty until the voyage of Denham and Clapperton ascertained the particulars of his murder.

The Association had in the meantime despatched other travellers into Africa;—**Horneman**, who perished in 1810 by disease at a town on the Niger, and **Mr. Nichols**, who proposed to start from the Gulf of Benin and died there of fever. A German, named **Roentgen**, was despatched in 1809, under the same auspices. He reached Mogadore, but was robbed and murdered, a few miles from the place whence he set out.

The narratives of **Riley** and **Adams**, both Americans, are next in order. They both survived a slavery in Africa.

The expeditions sent out by the British Government were not more fortunate than those of the Association. A grand enterprise fitted out in 1816, was divided into two parties, one to descend the Niger, and one to descend the Congo,—the last commanded by **Captain Tuckey**, and the former by **Major Peddie**, with numerous attendants. Most of the officers of the Congo expedition perished. The captain, the zoologist, the botanist, the geologist who accompanied it, fell successively. The other party fared no better. **Major Peddie** died early; his successor in command, **Col. Campbell**, soon followed; the third in command, **Lieut. Stockoe**, survived them only a few days. The miserable remains of the party returned in the fall of 1817.

The next enterprise was conducted by **Messrs. Ritchie and Lyon**. The former died at Fezzan, and the latter returned safe. **Major Laing** and **Captain Gray** had a little while before made short expeditions into the interior, and returned without loss of life.

The important expeditions of **Denham** and **Clapperton**, accompanied by **Dr. Oudney**, and **Mr. Toole**, were the next in point of time. The journal of their first voyage is familiar to most readers. **Mr. Toole** and **Dr. Oudney** died on that journey. **Clapperton's** second voyage was accompanied by **Dr. Morrison**

and **Capt. Pearce**. Their servant, **Richard Lander**, was the only survivor; the others died successively from the effects of the climate.

Major Laing, the next victim, was assassinated in the Desert.

The French Traveller **Caille**, was the immediate predecessor of the Landers in their first and successful journey. He returned in 1828. Their first journey was terminated in 1831. The second has added the name of **Richard Lander** to this long list of mortality. On looking it over, and marking with how few exceptions the attempts of travellers have been fatal to them, one cannot but wonder at the pertinacious spirit with which the attempts are repeated.—*Baltimore American*.

Baron Humboldt, in his essay on New Spain, speaks of a Mestizo of the village of **Chilapa el Grande**, near **Chilpancingo**, named **Martin Salmeron**, who measured 7 feet 3 1/2 inches in height.

The same writer mentions that it is no uncommon thing in the temperate regions of the South to meet with persons of very advanced age.

"While I was at Lima the Indian **Hilario** Part died at the village of **Chignata**, four leagues distant from the town of **Arequipa**, at the age of 143. He remained united in marriage for 90 years to an Indian of the name of **Andrea Alea Zar**, who attained the age of 117. This old Peruvian went, at the age of 130, from three to four leagues daily on foot. He became blind 13 years before his death, and left behind him of 12 children but one daughter, of 77 years of age."

SCRAPS FROM ANTIQUITY.

Xenophon got so little from his churlish countrymen, though he conducted the wonderful retreat of the ten thousand, that he found himself necessitated to engage in the service of **Seuthes**, King of **Thrace**, and to sell his horse.

When **Alexander's** men mutinied, and he could not quiet them by gentle means, he sprang from his tribunal, seized with his own hands twelve of the most outrageous, and delivered them to his generals to be put to death. The rest returned to their duty.

When **Mahammed Almanzor** saw his army on the point of betaking themselves to flight, he dismounts, sits down with his arms across, and declares his determination not to fly like a coward, happen what would; that if his army chose to leave him in the hands of his enemies, they might. **Sham** prevailed over fear.

Romulus was so desirous of peopling his kingdom, that he admitted into Rome all sorts of people, even the most wicked. Yet there was not one parricide in Rome for 600 years, nor, according to some authors, one divorce (though every husband might put away his wife at pleasure) in 500 years. But they had censors, and the Senate gave a constant attention to the behavior of the people.

"It is impossible," says **Plato**, "that both riches and virtue should be held in supreme estimation in a State. One or the other will prevail; and, according as one or the other prevails, the security or the ruin of the state is confirmed."

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE STORE.—**W. H. SWEET** respectfully informs his friends and customers in this city and its vicinity, and dealers in the Southern States, that he has extended his business so as to meet all orders, both Wholesale and Retail, at a short notice. He continues his establishment at the corner of **Canal and Hudson streets**, where he will compete with any workman in the United States in Manufacturing Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, in all its various branches, for machinists, families, &c.

STOVES of the most approved patterns, both for wood and coal, constantly on hand, at the lowest prices.

Kitchen Ware Furniture of every description constantly on hand.

Southern merchants will find it to their interest to deal with him, as his prices are low and his delivery punctual.

W. H. SWEET.

PIANO FORTE WAREHOUSE.—**ROBERT NUNNS CLARK & Co.**, late **R. & W. NUNNS**, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have always on hand an assortment of cabinet, harmonic, and square Piano Fortes, from their manufactory, at their warehouse, No. 137 Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel.

The extensive sale which the instruments of their manufactory have had throughout the United States for some years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of saying anything with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name; they can only add, that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale, they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers equal to any other house in his Union.

Orders from the country punctually attended to, and old Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

PRINTING.—Book and Job Printing, of every description, at No. 6 Thames street, near Broadway, by **G. H. Evans**

AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEW ENGLAND, on the state of Education, and on the condition of the Producing Classes in Europe and America—with particular reference to the effects of Manufacturing (as now conducted,) on the health and happiness of the poor, and on the safety of our Republic: Delivered in Boston, Charlestown, Cambridgeport, Waltham, Dorchester, Mass., Portland, Saco, Me., and Dover, N. H.

The above is the title of a Pamphlet of 40 8vo. pages, recently published in Boston by **Seth Luther**, the Author, some of the principal subjects of which are enumerated as follows:

Children of the poor, as well as of the rich, entitled to instruction.

Utmost for the relief of the Shipwrights, Caulkers & Gravers.

The Splendid Example of England.

Half the population of England and Wales paupers, the "Splendid Example" of their manufacturing establishments notwithstanding.

Poverty and Starvation near Spitalfields, an English manufacturing district in London.

Fifteen hours labor from children and others.

Dr. Smith's account of deformity amongst factory children.

Mr. Orstler's account of a poor factory girl.

A boy in a factory flayed from his neck to his heels.

Forty seven children out of one hundred and sixty-seven, deformed, by excessive labor, in one mill.

Mr. Allen's account of abandoned females in Manchester.

Mr. Hewitt's account of Spitalfield widows.

Dr. Thacker's account of factory children stunted, &c.

Hon. Daniel Webster's opinion in 1824.

National Wealth and National Glory!

A Senator's Visit to the cotton mills.

Females deprived of fresh air.—Rebellion among them.

Difference between working four hours for eight dollars and fourteen hours for seventy-five cents.

Factory girl's leg broke with a billet of wood thrown by an overseer.

Waltham factory pays from \$10 to \$43 a month, "according to strength."

Pulling off Hats in Dover, N. H.

Bunker Hill Monument, &c.

"Combinations" and "Excitements."

Boston Harbor used for a tea pot.

Method of supporting Religious Worship at factories.

Females in the parlor, and females in the factory.

How Dick Arkwright the barber, became Hon. Sir Richard Arkwright.

"All men created equal."

The little factory girl.

Child drowned himself to escape work in the factory at Mendon, Mass.

Sample of independent voting.

Conditions on which help is hired, Dover N. H.

Milk business, at Dover, N. H.

The above noticed work is for sale at the Office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames st., N. Y. ml

TAILORING.—**JAMES YOUNG**, Merchant Tailor, No. 295 Division street, respectfully informs his numerous friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he continues to make Coats, Vests, and Pantalons, at the following reduced prices, viz:

COATS made and trimmed for from \$6 00 to \$8 00

PANTALOONS and VESTS 1 50 to 1 75

The articles will be all of superior workmanship and warranted to fit.

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Also, a Bulletin, affording information of the arrival and departure of vessels, and other necessary intelligence. Subscriptions and collections for Newspapers and Periodicals attended to.

N. B. Editors of papers favorable to the above will insert gratis.

P. S. Donations of papers, &c. thankfully received and accepted from captains and others.

JOSE CASTELLANO BENEFIEL & CO., Havana. my24

TO ADVERTISERS.—The present circulation of the Working Man's Advocate, is more than FIFTEEN HUNDRED, nearly half of which are distributed in this city, and the remainder throughout the different States. The following are the terms of advertising: for one square, first time, 75 cents; for each subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Or, \$10 a year, including the paper. Office No. 6 Thames street.

FOUND, in Grand street, on Saturday last, a purple Bag, containing Money and Trinkets. The owner can have the same by applying at No. 198 Broome street, of **Wm. Parrett**, and paying for this advertisement.

WANTED—A man to sell this paper in Brooklyn, to commence immediately. One who lives there will be preferred.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street, the Speech of **Andrew Dunlap** in defence of **Abner Kneeland**, on his late Trial for Blasphemy! je2

WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.—For sale at the office of this paper—

Gouge's American Banking System, Price \$1 00

Cobbett's Paper against Gold, 75

Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c. 75

Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c. 20

THE MAN is published by **GEORGE H. EVANS**, at the office of the WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE, No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel, Broadway.

AGENTS—**George Dunn**, Newark; **Edward Earle**, Paterson

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